6

## Introduced by Senators Knight, Battin, Denham, Hollingsworth, Margett, Morrow, and Oller

February 21, 2003

An act to amend Section 166 of the Penal Code, relating to crimes.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 878, as introduced, Knight. Contempt of court: violation of protective orders.

Existing law generally provides that every person guilty of specified contempts of court is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 166 of the Penal Code is amended to 2 read:
- 166. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b), (c), and (d), every person guilty of any contempt of court, of any of the following kinds, is guilty of a misdemeanor:
  - (1) Disorderly, contemptuous, or insolent behavior committed during the sitting of any court of justice, in the immediate view and presence of the court, and directly tending to interrupt its proceedings or to impair the respect due to its authority.
- 10 (2) Behavior as specified in paragraph (1) committed in the 11 presence of any referee, while actually engaged in any trial or 12 hearing, pursuant to the order of any court, or in the presence of

SB 878 — 2 —

 any jury while actually sitting for the trial of a cause, or upon any inquest or other proceedings authorized by law.

- (3) Any breach of the peace, noise, or other disturbance directly tending to interrupt the proceedings of any court.
- (4) Willful disobedience of the terms as written of any process or, court order, or out-of-state court order, lawfully issued by any court, including orders pending trial.
- (5) Resistance willfully offered by any person to the lawful order or process of any court.
- (6) The contumacious and unlawful refusal of any person to be sworn as a witness; or, when so sworn, the like refusal to answer any material question.
- (7) The publication of a false or grossly inaccurate report of the proceedings of any court.
- (8) Presenting to any court having *the* power to pass sentence upon any prisoner under conviction, or to any member of the court, any affidavit <del>or</del>, testimony, or representation of any kind, verbal or written, in aggravation or mitigation of the punishment to be imposed upon the prisoner, except as provided in this code.
- (b) (1) Any person who is guilty of contempt of court under paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) by willfully contacting a victim by phone or mail, or directly, and who has been previously convicted of a violation of Section 646.9, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, by a fine of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (2) For the purposes of sentencing under this subdivision, each contact shall constitute a separate violation of this subdivision.
- (3) The present incarceration of a person who makes contact with a victim in violation of paragraph (1) is not a defense to a violation of this subdivision.
- (c) (1) Notwithstanding paragraph (4) of subdivision (a), any willful and knowing violation of any protective order or stay away court order issued pursuant to Section 136.2, in a pending criminal proceeding involving domestic violence, as defined in Section 13700, or issued as a condition of probation after a conviction in a criminal proceeding involving domestic violence, as defined in Section 13700, or that is an order described in paragraph (3), shall constitute contempt of court, a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, by a fine

\_\_ 3 \_\_ SB 878

of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

- (2) If a violation of paragraph (1) results in a physical injury, the person shall be imprisoned in a county jail for at least 48 hours, whether a fine or imprisonment is imposed, or the sentence is suspended.
  - (3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) apply to the following court orders:
- (A) Any order issued pursuant to Section 6320 or 6389 of the Family Code.
- (B) An order excluding one party from the family dwelling or from the dwelling of the other.
- (C) An order enjoining a party from specified behavior that the court determined was necessary to effectuate the orders described in paragraph (1).
- (4) A second or subsequent conviction for a violation of any order described in paragraph (1) occurring within seven years of a prior conviction for a violation of any of those orders and involving an act of violence or "a credible threat" of violence, as provided in subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 139, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year; or in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years.
- (5) The prosecuting agency of each county shall have the primary responsibility for the enforcement of the orders described in paragraph (1).
- (d) (1) A person who owns, possesses, purchases, or receives a firearm knowing he or she is prohibited from doing so by the provisions of a protective order as defined in Section 136.2 of this code, Section 6218 of the Family Code, or Sections Section 527.6 or 527.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be punished under the provisions of subdivision (g) of Section 12021.
- (2) A person subject to a protective order described in paragraph (1) shall not be prosecuted under this section for owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm to the extent that *the* firearm is granted an exemption pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 6389 of the Family Code.
- (e) (1) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of subdivision (c), the court shall impose probation consistent with the provisions of Section 1203.097 of the Penal Code.

SB 878 — 4 —

 (2) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of subdivision (c), the conditions of probation may include, in lieu of a fine, one or both of the following requirements:

- (A) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter, up to a maximum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- (B) That the defendant provide restitution to reimburse the victim for *the* reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.
- (3) (A) For any order to pay a fine, make payments to a battered women's shelter, or pay restitution as a condition of probation under this subdivision or subdivision (c), the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay. In
- (B) In no event shall any order to make payments to a battered women's shelter be made if it would impair the ability of the defendant to pay direct restitution to the victim or any court-ordered child support.
- (4) If the injury to a married person is caused in whole or in part by the criminal acts of his or her spouse in violation of subdivision (c), the community property may not be used to discharge the liability of the offending spouse for restitution to the injured spouse required by Section 1203.04, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 1202.4, or to a shelter for costs with regard to the injured spouse and dependents required by this subdivision, until all separate property of the offending spouse is exhausted.
- (5) (A) Any person violating any order described in subdivision (c) may be punished for any substantive offenses described under Section 136.1 or 646.9. No; no finding of contempt shall be a bar to prosecution for a violation of Section 136.1 or 646.9. However, any
- (*B*) Any person held in contempt for a violation of subdivision (c) shall be entitled to credit for any punishment imposed as a result of that violation against any sentence imposed upon conviction of an offense described in Section 136.1 or 646.9. Any
- (C) Any conviction or acquittal for any substantive offense under Section 136.1 or 646.9 shall be a bar to a subsequent punishment for contempt arising out of the same act.